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Proposed Maximum Residue Limit PMRL2015-17

Tebuconazole

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Under the authority of the *Pest Control Products Act*, Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) is proposing to specify a maximum residue limit (MRL) for tebuconazole on barley to permit the import and sale of foods containing such residues.

Tebuconazole is a fungicide currently registered in Canada for use on various crops.

The PMRA must determine the quantity of residues that are likely to remain in or on the imported food commodities when tebuconazole is used according to label directions in the exporting country, and that such residues will not be a concern to human health. This quantity is then legally specified as an MRL on the corresponding imported commodity. An MRL applies to the identified raw agricultural food commodity as well as to any processed food product that contains it, except where separate MRLs are specified for the raw agricultural commodity and a processed product made from it.

Consultation on the proposed MRLs for tebuconazole is being conducted via this document (see Next Steps, the last section of this document). A summary of the field trial data used to support the proposed MRL can be found in Appendix I.

To comply with Canada's international trade obligations, consultation on the proposed MRL is also being conducted internationally by notifying the World Trade Organization, as coordinated by Canada's Notification Authority and Enquiry Point.

The proposed MRL, to replace the MRL already established for tebuconazole, is as follows.

Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limit for Tebuconazole

Common	Residue Definition	MRL	Food
Tebuconazole	(±)-α-[2-(4-chlorophenyl)ethyl]-α-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-1*H*-1,2,4-triazole-1-ethanol	0.3[2]	Barley

[1] ppm = parts per million.
[2] This action revises the established Canadian MRL of 0.15 for barley.

MRLs established in Canada may be found using the Maximum Residue Limit Database on the Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides webpage. The database allows users to search for established MRLs, regulated under the *Pest Control Products Act*, both for pesticides or for food commodities.

International Situation and Trade Implications

The MRL proposed for tebuconazole in Canada is the same as corresponding American tolerances as listed in the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR Part 180, by pesticide.

Table 2 compares the MRL proposed for tebuconazole in Canada with the corresponding Codex MRL.[1] A listing of established Codex MRLs is available on the Codex Alimentarius Pesticide Residues in Food website, by pesticide or commodity.

[1] The Codex Alimentarius Commission is an international organization under the auspices of the United Nations that

Table 2 Comparison of Canadian Maximum Residue Limit and Codex Maximum Residue Limit (Where Different)

Food Commodity	Canadian MRL (ppm[1])	Codex MRL (ppm)
Barley	0.3	2.0

[1] ppm = parts per million.

Next Steps

The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRL for tebuconazole up to 75 days from the date of publication of this document. Please forward your comments to Publications (see the contact information on the cover page of this document). The PMRA will consider all comments received before making a final decision on the proposed MRLs. Comments received will be addressed in a separate document linked to this PMRL. The established MRLs will be legally in effect as of the date that they are entered into the Maximum Residue Limit Database.

develops international food standards, including MRLs.

Appendix I

Summary of Field Trial Data Used to Support the Proposed Maximum Residue Limit

Residue data for tebuconazole in barley were submitted to support the maximum residue limit (MRL) on imported barley grain. In addition, previously reviewed residue data from field trials conducted in/on barley and a processing study in treated wheat were also reassessed in the framework of this petition.

Maximum Residue Limit

The recommendation for the MRL for tebuconazole was based upon the residues observed in barley treated according to label directions and exaggerated rates in the exporting country, and the guidance provided in the OECD MRL Calculator. Table A1 summarizes the residue data used to calculate the proposed MRL for imported barley.

Table A1 Summary of Field Trial and Processing Data Used to Support the Maximum Residue Limit

Commodity	Application Method/ Total Application Rate (g a.i./ha)[1]	Preharvest Interval (days)	Minimum Residues (ppm)	Maximum Residues (ppm)	Experimental Processing Factor
Barley grain	Foliar/ 122-129	29-31	0.067	0.280	0.25 (flour) 1 (bran)

[1] g a.i./ha = grams of active ingredient per hectare.

Following the review of all available data, an MRL as proposed in Table 1 is recommended to cover residues of tebuconazole. Residues of tebuconazole on imported barley commodities at the proposed MRL will not pose an unacceptable risk to any segment of the population, including infants, children, adults and seniors.